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S-E-C-R-E-T

COUNTRY

Hungary

REPORT

SUBJECT

Pre-Revolt Regular Police
and "Green" AVH

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report concerning pre-revolt
organization, training and activities of the Hungarian regular police
and the "Green" AVH.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC							
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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

5-12-'57.

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**SUBJECT: The Organization of the so-called "Green" A.V.H.,
and the Police Force in Hungary.**

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The Organization of the Police Force.

There were about five or six of these training institutes in Hungary at the time. The course [redacted] started with about 600 trainees, in the course of the training 100 dropped out. 25X1

The teachers were police officers; beside a military training they received lessons in criminal law, police capacities, political history, and Marxism-Leninism. 25X1

[redacted] no A.V.H. personnel was trained at the school, there were separate training-courses for the A.V.H.. 25X1

the A.V.H. personnel was recruited from among the ordinary police force and the armed forces. The first requirement for an appointment with the A.V.H. was a good party-membership, and the nomination of the party. The pay with the A.V.H. was considerably better than with the ordinary police. 25X1

[redacted] the organization of the police at Tatabanya [redacted]

The Police corps consisted of about 50 police officials in active Service, and 10 men of the administrative personnel. The personnel in active service was distributed over three police-stations. The corps was under the command of Captain Ferenc KÁRPATI; the street-patrol service was under the command of lieutenant György LIGETVÁRI.

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There was at first no political police at Tatabanya; political matters were settled from Esztergom. This lasted till 1952, in which year a new police-station was built, in which an AVH section was established. This section was entirely separated from the ordinary police service, and its members in general performed their duties in mufti. The cooperation between the AVH section and the ordinary police service went as regards the latter through the corps commander and the heads of the police-stations.

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In general the ordinary police corps was subordinate to the A.V.H.; if required, every police-constable was under the obligation to render assistance to an AVH-man, when the latter produced his authority. This AVH authority was a two-leaf red booklet, provided with a photo; in addition every AVH-man held the necessary faked papers.

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The "GREEN" A.V.H..

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_____ Balassagyar, where the special barracks for the frontier-guard was situated. This barracks _____ housed about 300 conscripts of the frontier-guard. This barracks was exclusively used during the first military training lasting two months; it consisted of the ordinary infantry training. The training in the use of arms comprised the shooting with rifles, machine-pistols, and with machine-guns.

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[redacted] the frontier-guard at Someskövifaló, a little town about 8 kilometres from the Czech frontier. This frontier was not very strongly guarded, and a normal frontier-traffic between the two countries was possible. The frontier-station comprised 25 men, under the command of a lieutenant. The frontier-area they had to guard was about 12 kilometres. The commander was a professional soldier of the green A.V.H., called MENYHÁRD. Before 1954 this frontier was [redacted] more strongly guarded, and it was not so easy to obtain a pass for crossing the frontier. This changed after 1954, when the measures were mitigated. Before 1954 these passes were issued by the commander of a frontier-post, after 1954, however, a different procedure was adopted [redacted]

[redacted] Hungarian-Austrian frontier. [redacted] the frontier-guard at the little town of Kemestarödfa. This frontier-station comprised 60 men, under the command of two officers with the rank of lieutenants. They were encamped in a small barracks. The frontier was extremely strongly guarded in this place, a normal frontier-traffic was out of the question. Frequently they received reports about political suspects who might try to get across the frontier. When such a report came in, the watch at the frontier was intensified. The ordinary frontier-guards received no names of political suspects, these were only known to the commander. Except for the inhabitants of the 15-kilometre zone, no one was permitted to enter the zone without a special pass. On the frontier itself was a bare strip of land, 500 metres wide, of loose sand, in which the footprints of clandestine passers of the frontier could be traced. Inhabitants of the frontier-zone had a special stamp in their identity-cards. The length of the frontier-area they guarded was 8 kilometres.

[redacted] the watch was kept by two guards, armed with a rifle and a machine-pistol. With reference to the passing of the frontier by agents [redacted]

Often it happened, that the guard was specially strengthened, and received orders to look out for a special person, whose description was passed on to the guard. [redacted]

[redacted] Sometimes it happened that a certain part of the frontier was left unguarded, and the watches were withdrawn to enable the agents to cross the frontier. In those cases the commander was warned beforehand of the coming illegal frontier-passage. [redacted]

[redacted] this happened a few times a month. Commander of the frontier-station was Pal FARKAS, the political commander: Imre DANYI. [redacted]

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[redacted] particulars about the green

A.V.H.:

The normal term of service was three years; for the annual training the conscripts were not drafted with the frontier-guard, but they had to serve with the ordinary infantry. The frontier-guard also had a special section responsible for passport control. Already during the training the conscripts were selected for consideration for this section; knowledge of a foreign language was required for this section. The pay of a private with the frontier-guard was between 160 and 180 florints a month, hence it was higher than that of the conscripts with other units. It was impossible to be transferred by request from the green to the blue A.V.H..

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